

SOME NEW ANTHRIBIDAE.

By DR. K. JORDAN.

1. *Eugigas childreni* *spilosus* subsp. nov.

♂ ♀. Ab *E. ch. childreni* differt pronoto elytrisqne flavescentibus distinctius maculatis, elytris maculis nigris magis numerosis.

The third segment of all the tarsi is white at the base. The upper surface is more yellowish than in the Javan race, the white dots of the pronotum are more distinct, and all the grey and black markings of the elytra better defined, the black tessellations on the dorsal surface of the elytra being also denser. The underside is deeper yellow than in *childreni*, and the black as well as the white spots are more prominent.

Perak (type, ♀), Sumatra; a few specimens of both sexes.

2. *Nessiara longicollis* spec. nov.

♂ ♀. *N. didymae* colore signaturisque simillima; rostri marginibus apicali et laterali non separatis; prothorace longiore.

A series of both sexes from Borneo (type from Pontianak).

The lateral portion of the apical margin of the rostrum does not extend backwards as a separate carina, as is the case in *N. didyma* Pasc. (1859), especially in the ♂♂, but is continuous with the lateral margin, being at the most separated from it by a small incision. The eyes are more oblique and nearer together anteriorly than in *didyma*, and the abdomen of the ♂ is more distinctly flattened or impressed from the first segment to the fourth. The brownish black vittae of the pronotum as a rule are not interrupted.

3. *Nessiara cethis* spec. nov.

♂. Pallide brunneo-rufa, tomento flavo et nigro maculata, subtus flavo-griseo tomentosa, medio nigrescente, pedibus pallide rufis. Rostrum longitudine duplo latius, antrosum angustatum, non carinatum, subtus tribus carinis atque punctis grossis instructum. Frons rostro plus triplo angustior. Elytra tessellata.—Long. (cap. excl.) 5·5—7 mm.

Two ♂♂ from Macassar, Celebes, June 1896 (W. Doherty).

This small species resembles *N. macassarensis* Jord. (1898) in colour, but the head is essentially different. The rostrum is broadest at the base, where the sides are rounded-dilated, and distinctly narrows towards the apex. The upper edge of the antennal groove is separated from the lateral edge of the rostrum, being basal and ventral to it. The centre of the rostrum, above, is slightly convex, but there is no carina.

The pronotum is similarly spotted with greyish yellow pubescence as in *N. macassarensis*, the markings, which are more or less connected with each other, consisting in the main of three nearly interrupted longitudinal stripes and a transverse median row of four spots. The elytra are convex and chequered with

greyish yellow and brownish black; the third interspace bears four brownish black spots, of which the second, placed in the middle of the elytrum, is the largest.

The pubescence of the underside and legs is short.

4. *Zygaenodes lituratus* spec. nov.

♂ ♀. Rufo-brunneus vel nigrescens, brunneo-griseo pubescens, antennis pedibusque rufis, rostro cum fronte toto albo-griseo.

Rostrum inter antennis transverse convexum, in medio antem impressum. Processus oculifer latitudine parum longior (♂) vel brevior (♀). Pronotum lateribus brunneo maculatum, pone carinam utrinque duabus maculis brunneis notatum, vitta mediana sat lata brunneo-grisea linea alba longitudinali signata, carina paululo ante trientem apicalem sita. Scutellum griseo-album. Elytra sat elongata, convexa, ante medium parum depressa, sutura usque ad medium brunnea, serie transversa lineolarum nigro-brunnearum mediana in interspatiis 3^{io}, 5^o, 7^o, ante et pone hanc seriem lineolis griseo-albis plus minusve bene expressis, apice declivi lateribusque brunneo-maculatis, lineola subbasali in interspatio 3^{io} sita parum elevata.—Long. (cap. excl.) 2.8 mm.

One pair from Java.

The occiput recedes rather strongly, so that the outline of the head from eye to eye appears almost evenly concave in the ♂, if the head is viewed obliquely from below or above.

5. *Zygaenodes latipes* spec. nov.

♀. Speciei antea descriptae colore signaturisque simillimus. Occiput valde convexum intra oculos elevatum. Processus oculifer longior. Tarsorum articulus 3^{ius} latior, secundi pari articulus primus secundo et tertio simul sumptis brevior.

One ♀ from Pegu, Burma.

The crown of the head is so much elevated that there is a deep groove on each side separating it from the stalks of the eyes; it bears, moreover, a distinct impressed mesial line. The most peculiar feature of this species is the strongly dilated third tarsal segment, which is especially large in the midtarsus; while in the fore- and hindtarsus the first segment is distinctly longer than the next two together, in the midtarsus it is, on the contrary, shorter, a character not met with in any of the other species hitherto described.

The suture of the elytra is grey from the base to the antemedian depression, and thence to the apex brown dotted with grey. The abdomen is greyish white in the centre and bears a broad brown lateral stripe at some distance from the edge, the stripe being irregularly marked with grey.

6. *Zygaenodes antiallus* spec. nov.

♀. Colore signaturisque etiam similis *latipedi* et *liturato*, sed rostri apice medio sat profunde emarginato, pronoti colore brunneo magis extenso, elytris basi area suturali luteo-grisea notatis, maculis interstitii tertii nigris parum elevatis, abdomine lateribus tribus seriebus macularum albarum notato.

One ♀ from the Khasia Hills, Assam.

Somewhat broader than the previous species. The anterior margin of the rostrum bears a distinct rounded sinus in the centre, which is hardly at all

indicated in the previous species. The occiput is as much elevated as in *latipes*, and the mesial groove which divides the elevation into two halves is even more pronounced.

On the pronotum the brown colour is prevalent centrally and the grey laterally, the median stripe of the preceding species being in *antiellus* only distinct behind the carina and less broad. The carina is slightly bent forward in the centre. The scutellum is yellowish grey like the basal sutural patch of the elytra. This patch is very ill defined. The suture is grey from the antemedian depression to the apex and dotted with brown. The abdomen is brown laterally and bears on each side three rows of white spots, those of the most lateral row being the best defined. The third tarsal segment, as in *lituratus*, is only very little dilated.

Paraphloeobius gen. nov.

Rostrum breve, versus apicem parum dilatatum, apice sinuatum. Antennarum fossae magnae, triangulariter transversae, ventrales. Labium trans insertionem palporum divisum. Oculi laterales, antennarum fossis approximati, subtus oblique truncati non sinuati. Antennae breves, clava quadriarticulata. Carina pronoti subbasalis, versus latera arcuatim antrorsum flexa trans medium laterum continuata apicem non attingens. Elytra margine basali depressa, sutura non impressa, omnino rotundato-declivia. Prosternum brevis, coxis paululo elevatis. Metasternum antice fossa transversa profunda instructum. Tarsorum articulus primus vix tertiae parti tibiaram aequalis.—Genotypus: *P. tricolor* spec. nov.

The antennal grooves are entirely covered by the sides of the rostrum. The latter is somewhat porrect, being practically in a plane with the frons and occiput, and forms on the underside a very obtuse, rounded angle with the throat. The buccal plate (false mentum) is broadly incurved anteriorly. Behind the buccal fissure, *i.e.* below the antennal groove, there are on each side of the head two long, transverse, smooth depressions bounded by rather sharp edges, similar spaces being found in the allied African genus *Euphloeobius* Jord. (1904).

The only species known to me resembles *Phloeobius* in general appearance, but represents a new genus more nearly related to *Pioenia* Pasc. (1860) and *Euphloeobius* Jord. (1904).

7. *Paraphloeobius tricolor* spec. nov.

♂♀. Niger, tomento ochraceo vestitus, nigro et griseo notatus, elongato-ovatus, supra fere omnino convexus, subtus deplanatus.

Antennae nigrae, clava compacta, prothoracis medium paulo superantes (♂), vel basin fere attingentes (♀); articulis 2° tertio parum brevioribus crassioribusque, 3° quarto triente longiore, 8° triangulari, 9° basi apiceque truncato latitudine haud longiore, 10° transverso duplo latiore quam longiore, 11° subrotundo. Pronotum postice plus duplo latius quam antice, latitudine brevius, tribus fasciis nigris postice divisus irregularibus griseo notatis ornatum, sat grosse punctato-rugatum, ante scutellum depressum.

Scutellum griseum, subquadraticum. Elytra latitudine dimidio longiora, seriatim punctata, striis levissime impressis, interstitiis suturali et alternis griseis regulariter nigro guttatis, caeteris ochraceis unicoloribus. Pygidium rotundatum medio nigrum.

Subtus griseus, lateribus ochraceo suffusus, abdomine ochraceo guttato. Femora

tibiaeque rufae, ochraceo pubescentes, tarsi nigri griseo-pubescentes basi colore tibiarium.—Long. (cap. excl.) 8 mm.

In a view from the side the species appears uniformly convex from the head to the pygidium, while in a dorsal aspect it is elongate-ovate. The mouth-parts are black, slightly rufescent, with the exception of the lobes of the labium, which are very pale rufous. The prosternum is short, the praecoxal portion being shorter than the width of a coxa; its anterior edge is marginate. The mesosternal process is broader than long and rounded. The tarsi not quite equal the tibiae in length, the first segment measuring less than half a tibia; the third segment is very small.

A pair from Sumbawa (received from Messrs. Standinger and Bang-Haas).

NOTES ON THE *PARADISEIDAE* FIGURED ON PLATES VII. AND VIII.

By ERNST HARTERT.

Falcinellus astrapioides (Rothsch.).

(Plate VII.)

Epimachus astrapioides Rothschild, *Bull. B.O. Club* vii. p. xxii. (December 1897—"Dutch New Guinea").

Falcinellus astrapioides Rothschild, *Tierreich*, Lief. 2, *Paradiseidae*, p. 30 (1898—"N.W.-Neu-Guinea"); *id.*, *Ibis* 1911. p. 366.

Nothing is known of this extraordinary species, which seems to stand quite by itself, without any close allies, than the type specimen in the Tring Museum, a native skin purchased from Mr. van Renesse van Duivenbode fourteen years ago. It came from some place in Dutch New Guinea.

Astrapia rothschildi Foerster.

(Plate VIII.)

Astrapia rothschildi Foerster, *Two New Birds of Paradise* p. 2 [October 1906—"Mountains of German New Guinea (Wahnes coll.)"]; Rothschild, *Ibis* 1911. p. 361 ("Rawlinson Mts. German New Guinea").

A good many examples from the Rawlinson Mountains have been sent over, and there is a series in the Tring Museum, two in the British Museum, and specimens, in various Continental collections. Mr. Keysser has also discovered the nest and eggs, and an egg, with nest, is represented in the Tring Museum. A description of the egg appears in the January number of the *Ibis*. It would not be far wrong to treat this bird as a subspecies of *A. nigra*, but Mr. Rothschild has given his reasons (*Ibis*, *l.c.*) for not doing so, evidently referring to the fiery red line bordering the breast-shield not extending upwards to the head.